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- c) Central Africa
 - d) International finance, with two subcommissions on (1) International stabilization of credit; (2) Political loans and investments
 - e) Education
 - f) Undeveloped countries
 - g) International hygiene
 - h) Labor
3. The Ministry of the International Council, composed of the presiding officer of the International Council, together with the presiding officers of the International Commissions and Subcommissions and of the International Court
 4. The International Court of twenty-five judges

Provision is made for the compensation of officers, for defining relations between officers and constituent states, for enforcement of decrees, for revenues, publicity, amendments, etc.

ROBERT FRY CLARK

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The Child's Unconscious Mind. By WILFRID LAY, PH.D. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1919. Pp. 325. \$2.00.

This book, written for parents and teachers, is built upon the hypothesis of psychoanalysis "that the unconscious portion of each human mind, child or adult, is an activity which plays an extremely important, if not an exclusively controlling, rôle in the life of every individual." The author finds in the Freudian interpretations of the unconscious the explanation of the difficulties and failures of present educational practice and in the light of these psychoanalytic principles he constructs an educational program which utilizes the unconscious equipment of the mind and thus avoids the brutal repressions and labored performances of the average classroom. The teacher's unconscious cravings which so often hamper his success by antagonizing the child's inborn appetite for achievement is revealed as one of the chief problems of successful instruction. The author's attack upon the unreality of present education, its question-game atmosphere, is the most valuable part of the book; his prophecy regarding the future state-controlled family, from which the children will be removed between the ages of five and ten years to start on a series of migrations from home to home, will surely weaken the impression of the book upon the average parent and teacher.

His plea for the guidance of the neurotic child because of his future value for social progress as an originator of new ideas calls attention to a grievous fault in our present highly standardized school.

The book has suggestions of greatest value for parent and teacher and will be read with interest and profit even by many who do not accept its Freudian hypothesis.

ERNEST R. GROVES

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Dispensaries, Their Management and Development. By MICHAEL M. DAVIS, JR., and ANDREW R. WARNER. New York: Macmillan Co., 1918. Pp. ix+438. \$2.25.

The object of this book is described as threefold. First, "to depict briefly the history and present extent of dispensaries in the United States." Second, "to present the practical details which all people, including superintendents, physicians, nurses, and social workers who are working in dispensaries, particularly need to know." Third, "to present the dispensary as a form of organization not only for rendering efficient medical service to the people, but to benefit the medical profession by stabilizing the economic position of the average physician."

In other words, the central problems of the book are: What service can be best rendered by dispensaries, and how can they perform that function efficiently? Happily the authors combine with their answers to these questions the data on which their conclusions rest and a clear indication of their method of procedure.

From their study of the dispensaries themselves, Dr. Davis and Dr. Warner found that some are primarily charitable agencies, caring for the "indigent sick"; others have as their chief purpose the teaching of medical students; a third group is concerned with the prevention of disease; and finally there are commercial dispensaries like that of the Mayo brothers.

From their study of dispensary patients, they found that while many are below the poverty level, a still greater proportion is not dependent except for the cost of medical care.

An examination of medical service at large shows a shortage of general practitioners, inadequate professional equipment for the majority of physicians, and a lack of specialists outside the cities.

On the basis of these facts, the authors recommend for cities: health centers, doing primarily preventive work, district dispensaries for ambulatory patients who cannot secure medical care elsewhere, and teaching dispensaries for the training of medical students. For rural districts they believe in the traveling dispensary. For small towns they